

Sedalia Weekly Conservator.

VOL. 1.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1903.

NO. 17

Welcome Address

THE MO. M. E. CONFERENCE
March 11, By Shelton French.

Bishop Hamilton, visiting brethren and members of the Central Missouri Conference assembled in your annual session as a deliberative body to transact business for the great Methodist Episcopal Church. I fear you greetings and in behalf of the able schools and our hospitable citizens I have both the honor and pleasure of bidding you welcome to the queen city of the commonwealth of Missouri. You flatter us by your presence. We hope to reciprocate by honoring you with our intelligent, unselfish, enterprising citizenship; with the altruistic spirit of our schools and churches, and the hospitality of our homes.

Political revolution, liberty, justice and democracy have in turn followed fast upon each other in the wake of protestant reformation.

The Renaissance and the Crusades preceded and prepared the way for the Reformation. The one weakened the Papacy, the other destroyed Feudalism; and, the two jointly gave birth to political and religious freedom.

In the days that tried men's souls, when the world was groping in darkness and superstition, it cost something to stand up for truth and righteousness.

I thank God that while the world has ever been filled with moral cowards, weaklings and mendicants, there has ever been an age no matter how turbulent the times there were not men who did not count their lives dear unto them and were willing to stand up at any cost and pay the price however exorbitant.

Under the reign of Marcus Aurelius, while the Roman Empire was tottering and falling into decay it halted or rather plunged downward deeply enough to put to death those two stalwart christian heroes, Justin Martyr and Polycarp.

In later times the Spanish Inquisition with all its honors, the stake, the boot, the screw — could neither stifle nor intimidate the spirits of such men as Latimer, Ridley and Cranmer.

In the 14th century, Wycliffe, "The morning star of the reformation" dared take a stand for Christ in England while in the dawn of the 12th century his followers, John Huss and Jerome perished at the stake in Bohemia.

In the twilight of the 15th century there arose in the moral sky of Florence, Italy, in the constellation of christian devotion, a lurid, first magnitude star in the person of Savonarola who was as scrupulously exacting as Cato the censor, and as scathingly denunciatory as a Hebrew prophet. Like a beaten avulser, the stroke, unfalteringly he stood; and when the inevitable came, with perfect resignation he submitted his body to the flames.

Having confidence in the righteousness of his cause, Martin Luther, the greatest character of the 16th century, undaunted and courageous, denounced catholicism in his 92 theses, grossly offended King Charles VI, and ignored Pope Leo X, by burning the papal bull. Alone and, apparently, helpless and defenseless he stood before the diet at Worms to answer to the charge of heresy. Did I say alone? I recount. Truth was by his side. A convoy of angels hovered about him. The all-seeing eye of Jehovah was watching over him. Thus sustained, he bearded the lion in fair by confounding his enemies and thwarting their designs.

Other prelates of no less renown, interested in reforming the world and raising it into a purer and holier atmosphere were John Calvin, Ulrich Zwingli.

Fiercely old John Knox and the Saintly John Wesley—men who had the courage of their convictions and stood for the principles of an unselfish christian devotion, though, at times, they seemingly stood alone.

The ministry of today is as zealous and courageous as during any period the world's progress. You are the conservators of human rights, the defenders of justice, promoters of education and the van guard of civilization.

Is the influence of Christ waning? Has the church lost its power and prestige? No, a thousand times no.
(To be con.)

Victories of Peace. Continued from May 8.

further necessary that these news papers be cheap and yet of high intelligence and literary excellence. By the abolition of the tax which had hitherto fettered the press, these ends were accomplished. News papers became so cheap that most every one could afford the indulgence of a daily or weekly paper. But the enormous increase of the demand for news papers rendered it necessary that swifter methods of printing should be found. Rude machines, yielding at best 150 copies per hour were yet generally employed. The urgent necessity arose for more rapid printing. By various steps we have at length, attained machines which, satisfy every requirement. In the howe printing press, we have a machine that will print 40,000 sheets per hour. While the arts that, cherish and sustained human life achieved greatness thus rapidly the agencies by which men seek to destroy each other advanced with equal step. The musket of the Napoleonic wars was tediously loaded at its muzzle and fired by the uncertain spark struck flint out of steel and its utmost range was under 200 yards but, that primitive weapon has given place to a musket whose breech opens to receive the charge, whose rifled barrel enables the possessor to shoot to a hair's breadth, whose range is at least seven times that of the old musket, and whose action is so swift that, skillfully wielded, it will slaughter twenty human beings per minute.

The wooden ships with which Nelson gained his victories, whose undefended sides were riven by shot from the enemy's arsuperseded by vessels clad in armor so massive that almost no weight of shot can pierce it. We now have artillery which will throw, with unerring precision, a mass of iron weighing two thousand pounds to a distance of five miles. By the help of electricity an explosive force can be sent against hostile ships, whose discharge will scatter their timbers to the waves. Of course these inventions are admirable, but it is not beyond hope that civilized man approaches the close of his fighting era, and that the perfection of these instruments of slaughter may be coincident with their disuse. Down almost to the close of the eighteenth century the farmer cultivated the soil according to methods which had changed little for ages. The implements of the farmer were of the most primitive type. His plow was a rude structure, which only scratched the surface of the ground. The sower went forth to sow equipped as he had been centuries ago. The ripened was cut by means of the ancient reaping hook. The threshers' flail still formed the sole agency by which grain was separated from the straw. But through the blessings of invention the threshers' "weary flinging tree", as Burns called it, has been laid aside for a wonderful separator whose machinery is driven by steam power, by the use of which the farmer instead of flailing out ten bushels of grain per day, can thresh and sack two thousand. The reaping hook has given place to the self-binder whose use has made it possible for the farmers of the Northern U. S., and of Canada to engage largely in the culture of wheat. It is not uncommon in those sections to see fields of grain containing at least one thousand acres, in which there are at work a dozen self-binding harvesting machines.

While inventions and mechanic arts have made such rapid strides, methods and systems of education have in the wake. In the early history of this country educational methods and facilities were of the rudest kind. A gruff school master sat at his desk with a wooden ferule in one hand ready to pounce upon the first pupil who one minute let his eye fall on any other object besides his book or in any way, purposely or otherwise, broke the awful silence with reigned throughout his school. He prided himself on being able to teach the 3 R's viz, "Readin' Ritin' and Rithmetick," also, on being quick at figures especially in the double rule of 3, the single rule of 3, and "vulgar fractions."

It has been discovered by educators in later years, that success does not consist so much in keeping the child still as in keeping him busy. By the activity of the object teaching kindergarten work, and playthings which are best suited to small children, the

child is taught to play while he works and to work while he plays. There has also been a great improvement in the construction and equipment of school-houses, which has added greatly to the health and comfort of the pupils.

It has always been of prime interest to men—savage or civilized—to evoke the heat which lies hidden everywhere in nature and kindle it into flame. The earliest method of obtaining fire was by the friction of two dry pieces of wood. The next was the striking together of steel and flint. These two rude methods of obtaining the indispensable assistance of fire have served mankind during almost the whole of his career. He has only recently been able to command the services of a more convenient agency. Little pieces of pine wood dipped in phosphorus and sulphur form matches, which burst into flame on the slightest friction. So perfect is the machinery employed that a few workmen produce matches by millions in a day. So cheap, consequently in price, that the wholesale dealer buys eight hundred for a penny. Some forty years ago, it was discovered that the light of the sun reflected from any object could be made to imprint on a smooth sensitized surface a picture of that object in minutest details. This beautiful discovery was applied at once to portrait-taking. Hitherto, the brush of the painter alone had preserved an imperfect resemblance of a few persons in each generation.

The cost permitted only a few to avail themselves of it; hence the aspect of men and women was veiled from those who came after them. Photography supplied a new link to connect the ages. In the foremost rank of the powers destined to change the face of the world stand christian missions. These may almost be regarded as products of the last century, and of the imposing magnitude which they have gained is altogether recent. There are a few things in human history that wear an aspect of higher moral grandeur than the opening of what is now our christian missions. One or two men, sent by this church or by that, are seen going forth in obedience to a command spoken eight hundred years ago, to begin the enormous work of undermining heathenism and reclaiming the world to God.

Among the glories of the century is none greater than this. All other enterprises of beneficence must yield to this magnificent attempt to expel debasing superstitions, and convey into every heart the ennobling influences of the christian religion. The christian powers of this world now spend nearly ten million dollars annually for missions. Altho Captain Cook lost his life in the Sandwich Islands at the hands of savage natives, in 1778, yet christianity has steadily made its onward way until it has become the accepted faith of the nation. This peace which these people have found, is one which passes all understanding. All hail christian missions! Let rocks and mountains proclaim the glad tidings that, Christ hath power on earth to forgive sins. Let hills and valleys reverberate the sound, Waft, waft ye winds the story, And you ye waters roll, Till like a sea of glory, It spreads from pole to pole.

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George R. Smith College.

Rev. I. L. Lowe, D. D., Ph. D., President.

CALENDAR FOR
1903—04

Fall term opens Sept. 22, closes Dec. 11. Winter term opens Dec. 14, closes Feb. 19. Spring term opens Feb. 22, closes April 28

The purpose of the College is to give a thorough, practical christian education. It cares for the health and physical training, provides for refined social culture, gives careful attention to morals and manners, and aims to lead the student to a personal religious life.

The work of the College is divided into six general departments.

- I. Primary and Grammar Grades, providing a thorough drill in the elementary branches.
- II. Academy or College Preparatory, with Classical, Scientific, Biblical, English, Normal and Commercial courses.
- III. Art Department—Drawing, Painting and Decorative work.
- IV. Music Department—Vocal and Instrumental Music, Theory and Harmony.
- V. Industrial Department—Sewing, Dressmaking, Cooking, Domestic Economy, Mechanical Arts, Agriculture.
- VI. College of Liberal Arts—Complete elective courses leading to the several academic degrees.

Geo. R. Smith College Alumni Addresses.

Mrs. Gertrude Hawkins Penn, St. L.
Prof. R. H. Myles, Principal of the Mineral Springs School, Cardeville, La.
Prof. W. H. Miles Principal Garrison School, Henry, Mo.
Miss Francis Crutchfield, Teacher at Lexington, Mo., Maltabend, Mo.
Misses Nellie Palmer and Blondelle Kibby, Professional Nurses, Provident Hospital, 36 & Dearborn, Sts. Chicago Ill.
Mr. J. A. Lewis pursuing a course in Pharmacy, Minneapolis, Minn.
Mr. E. A. Williamson, Pharmacist, Queen City Drugstore, Springfield, Mo.
A. L. Sullivan, Stenographer, Clerk, W. H. Smith Sons & Co., Wholesale, Retail Grocers.
Myrtle B. Craig, Agricultural College Mich.
Lysetta P. Johnson, Civil Service, Danville, Ill., 1134 N. Walnut, St.
B. F. Harrington, Teacher, La., Mo.
Ardonia Abbott, Teacher, 223 W. Morgan St., Sedalia, Mo.
Sarah Brown, Teacher, 310 W. Morgan St., Sedalia, Mo.
Miss Jean Cecil Taylor, Teacher, Neosho, Mo.
Misses Leonora C. Dillon, Minniola Jackson, and Mr. W. H. Huston, Teachers Lincoln School Sedalia, Mo.
A. H. Gravitt, Teacher, Smithton Mo.
Rev. B. F. Abbott, Pastor Pitt's Chapel, Springfield, Mo.
Rev. J. A. Dorsey pursuing a higher course in G. R. Smith College.
W. E. Keeton taking musical course North-western University, Evanston Ill.
Miss Violetta Jackson Vocalist, Sedalia, Mo.
Mrs. Carrie B. Cotton, 4714 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
A. W. Rhodes, Malta Bend, Mo.
F. S. Bowles, Warrensburg, Mo.
C. A. Biggers, Oswego, Kansas.
Benjamin H. Ball, Flint Hill, Mo.
Myrtle Carr, 207 S. 9th St. Carrollton, Mo.
Everett Wilburn, 909 S. Grant, St. W. W. Goff, Butler, Mo.
S. B. Porter, Oswego, Kansas.
Q. E. Whaley, 1021 E. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Creation of man as told in verse.

God began to stop and think,
That Adam was the mis sin link
So into a piece of lifeless clay,
He blew his breath and straightaway
There sprang from mere bit of earth
A living creature born of mirth
After this task he did achieve,
He tho't of another by the name of Eve,
So while Adam in peaceful slumbers lay
He took from his side a rib away.
And out of this piece of lifeless bone
A fair but simple maiden shown.
God called Adam and to him gave Eve
Eve as a help mate good and brave
He told them since he gave them birth
They must go out and replenish the earth.
To them instructions he kindly bad
And chided them be obedient as they were all he had.
To them a garden filled with plenty he gave
And bid them partak of everything but one trust save
For of that no man should eat and live
For on that same day his life shall have,
Eve of this fruit was tempted to try
And gave to Adam to do and die.
After they sinned and from Eden were cast
They began to mend the breach of the past,
And from this time the world began
Which today is filled with many a man.
Adam and Eve our parents of old
Have supplied the earth manifold.
A. H. R.

Ira G. Roberts, 4449 Lucky St Louis.
M. L. Mackey, Louisiana, Mo.
Mary E. Campbell, Wellington, Mo.
E. S. Bowles, 1515 E. 5th St., K. C., Mo.